

ships may be other than linear. With some exceptions, each sectional treatment is introduced by a discussion of relationships and distribution of the species, usually illustrated with a map and accompanied by a key to the species. Then follow the treatments of individual species, again arranged in a progressive sequence. The descriptions are detailed and comparable point by point. Each species is illustrated with a figure, usually showing habit as well as other diagnostic features including the chromosome set when this is known for the species. The figures are drawn to the same scale and, again, are directly comparable. Following the specific description is a statement of geographical distribution and ecological relationships. Then comes the citation of critical specimens, followed by notes on the variability of the species, often including a numbered list of variants held to be minor. Concluding is a statement of specific relationships based on a synthesis of all available evidence. In those cases in which there is more than one subspecies, slight departure is made from the above sequence, but the treatment again is consistent.

Professor Babcock, whose achievements in genetics and evolution are widely recognized, is to be congratulated on this outstanding triumph in systematics. Likewise, the wise and far-sighted policy of the administration of the California Experiment Station, in supporting this excursion into pure science for more than a quarter of a century, is to be highly commended. It is only from unqualified support such as this that truly great advances in science may be expected.—MARION OWNBEY, State College of Washington.

NOTES AND NEWS

A POSSIBLE RECORD OF QUERCUS MOREHUS IN OREGON. An interesting oak thought to be *Quercus Morehus*, has been found along the Lower Grave Creek County Road about 6.2 miles west of Leland, northern Josephine County (Sect. 32 or 33 S., T. 33 S., R. 7 W., Willamette Meridian). To date, only leaf specimens have been collected, but if the tree proves to be *Q. Morehus*, it will be the first record of the occurrence of this species in Oregon.—OLIVER V. MATTHEWS, Salem, Oregon.

A small residue of back numbers of the biological journal, "Zoe", published by T. S. and Katharine Brandegee from 1890 until 1908, has come to light. From volume I, numbers 1, 2, 3, 6, and 8 are missing; from volume II, numbers 1 and 2 are missing; volumes III and IV are complete; volume 5 is complete except for number 1. Information concerning this material may be obtained from the secretary of the California Botanical Society.